

TANKS, CAVALRY AND TROOPS GUARD WASHINGTON IN RIOTING

came to Police Headquarters that two negroes had jumped from a buggy and attacked Robert N. Gallagher, a white man, as he stood in front of his home at No. 476 L Street in the southwest section of the city. Gallagher was seriously cut about the body. He was taken to a hospital. The negroes jumped into the buggy and drove away.

The shooting of two Home Guards who were patrolling on Ninth Street, at the edge of the negro settlement, came after a slight riot was being calmly. It was anticipated that when the news of the shooting got about there would be reprisals.

A few blocks further down Ninth Street a crowd of 3,500 white men, including many discharged soldiers and sailors, had been trying all evening to make their way to the negro section. They had been dispersed by soldiers and police a number of times and were kept moving without much difficulty. Immediately after the shooting the crowd that blocked this street was doubled.

A rainstorm, a thousand regular soldiers and the efforts of trusted friends of the negroes were credited with having averted a serious clash.

INVASION OF U. S. IN MEXICO BLAMED FOR ALL-FEELING

Committee Told Belief Was Firmer That America Feared to Assert Rights.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—William H. Mitchell, former manager of the Bank of London in Mexico City, told the House Rules Committee today that the sending of two American military expeditions into Mexico and their subsequent withdrawal was largely responsible for the anti-American feeling in the southern republic. The committee is considering a resolution authorizing investigation of the relations between the two countries.

"Do you think that the feeling against Americans was strengthened by the belief that America or its people were afraid to assert their rights?" asked a member of the committee.

"Yes," answered the witness. "Two American expeditions entered the country and then withdrew."

"The Mexicans then had contempt for Americans?"

"Yes," Mitchell said there was a strong anti-American spirit in the Carranza administration.

Discussing the mistreatment of Americans in Mexico, the witness said the "trifling" in the Mexican army were largely responsible for depredations in Mexico, particularly in the Tampico district. Americans are not being treated with the same consideration as other foreigners, the witness said, adding that Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, was openly insulted on the streets of Mexico City while en route to attend the inauguration of President Carranza, while the German Ambassador was cheered.

Mrs. John W. Correll of Oklahoma, whose husband was killed near Tampico by a band of Mexicans who also mistreated her and fired at her son, told the committee that no effort was made by the Mexican Government to apprehend the murderers. She remained at her home about a week before returning to the United States.

Mrs. Correll's son, Joseph, sixteen, testified that the band who attacked his parents was composed of about fifty men, commanded by a German, who spoke excellent English, and who wore a uniform similar to those of the American soldiers. He said a detachment of Carranza soldiers arrived at the railroad station, near his father's room, the day after the attack, but remained only a short time and made no effort to locate the bandits.

Twenty-five distinct bands of men with a strength of about 15,000 men, now are operating in Mexico, according to a tabulation which has just been published by Mexico City. Opposing them, Carranza has a force of about 60,000, which, however, is able to control the more than 1,000 miles of the Pacific Coast from Guaymas to San Blas and the territory around Tampico.

The Spell of the Oriental Woman's Beauty

The magic of the Oriental woman's charm has been a coveted secret all down the ages. It has made and remade empires—crowned and uncrowned Emperors, and held life and death in its power.

We learned the secret of their beauty from an old Arab Sheikh, out in the desert of the Great African Desert. His own skin was without a wrinkle, smooth and perfect as a piece of bronze.

For years, we tried at enormous cost, to find just the Oriental oils he used, and for more years we worked to combine them exactly according to the formula he gave us. The result is, Marjaneh Wrinkle Cream—the one perfect remedy for wrinkles and all skin troubles. We do not need to tell you what it will do—thousands of happy women can tell you what it has done. Marjaneh Cream can live where Marjaneh Wrinkle Cream is persistently used.

If your dealer does not have it in 50c or \$1.00 jars, send for trial tube, with trial box of exquisite Marjaneh Face Powder, 1-23 West 45th Street, New York City.

SEIZED PAPERS REVEAL MOVE TO INCITE NEGROES

Lusk Committee Seeks to Link Up Radicals With Capital Riots.

Agents of the Lusk Committee are working on evidence seized by the Committee in the raid to establish a connection between radical propaganda carried on among negroes and the race riots in Washington.

Radical literature declared openly to advocate the establishment of Soviet government and urging the negroes to line up against the established government, is in the possession of the Committee.

Among the sponsors of this propaganda, it is declared, are radicals whose correspondence was found in one instance revealing a proposed organization to stir up dissension among the negroes of the South through an elaborate campaign which involved subsidizing negro preachers.

Military intelligence officers to-day were inclined to discount the danger of the formation of a "Red Guard" out of the ranks of discharged army and navy men, referred to in morning newspapers.

The only activity of the kind, they declared, was revealed following a meeting of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Protective Association several months ago, when a speaker from Seattle addressed members, urging them to make their organization a "Soldiers, Sailors and Working Men's Council" and admit radical labor agitators to membership.

The suggestion was not acted upon, but the appointment of "Committee of One" was authorized, it is stated, for the purpose of interviewing all members of the returning 14th Division, to learn the wishes of the returning soldiers.

Immediately after this a "Vigilantes Committee" of sailors broke into the society's headquarters and scattered the membership cards.

"As each of the members was to have been a 'Vigilantes Committee of One,' the loss of the cards effectively ended the programme laid down by the speaker from Seattle, the investigators say.

OLD 14TH TROOPS COME HOME UNDER NEW YORK CAPTAIN

Brooklyn Soldiers in Charge of Capt. J. H. Delany Go to Camp Merritt.

Company H of the 3d Pioneer Infantry, which did guard duty in base ports and supply depots before and after the armistice and was made up in part of former members of the 14th New York Infantry, arrived at the Bush Terminal to-day on the transport Sierra from St. Nazaire. Eighty-eight of the men under command of Capt. John H. Delany of Manhattan, came from Brooklyn. They are to be demobilized at Camp Merritt, according to the orders received on the ship when she reached her pier.

Col. W. F. Mape of the 809th Pioneer Infantry, a negro regiment, was in general command of the 1,567 officers and men on the ship. There were also detachments of the 311th Pioneer Regiment, negroes, under Lieut. Col. J. M. Churchill. Twenty-five officers and 346 men of Base Hospital 34 which was in the Ruyven Hospital Centre were on the Sierra.

The Pastors, from St. Nazaire, docked at the Bush Terminal before noon with 20 casual companies of 100 each of men to be immediately discharged. They were in command of Major Paul O. Le Blanc and 65 casual officers.

The transport Mexican docked at Hoboken early with 3,470 returning troops from the A. E. F. who boarded her at St. Nazaire. The ship was delayed for two days by dirty weather off the coast.

The soldiers aboard the ship were for the most part members of the Third Pioneer Infantry which was made up from the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry. The principal duty of the command was the guarding of ammunition dumps behind the First Army. The regiment returned under the command of Col. Willis W. Stover, a Boston lawyer.

Lansing Goes to Washington. Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Mrs. Lansing, who arrived in New York yesterday from Europe, where Mr. Lansing has been attending the Peace Conference, left for Washington this afternoon. Mr. Lansing was accompanied by his secretary, Albert Black, and several friends.

Roof of Chicago Bank Wrecked When Blimp Crashed Through It



SKYLIGHT THROUGH WHICH THE DIRIGIBLE CRASHED INTO THE BANK SHOWING FIREMEN AT WORK AND ONE OF THE DEAD LYING ON THE ROOF.

WARTIME DRY LAW UPHELD BY FEDERAL COURT IN TEST CASE

(Continued From First Page.)

not on a day before the conclusion of the present war.

"2. That the law is unconstitutional in that it contravenes amendment 10 to the Constitution of the United States—reserving to the States respectively such powers as that of regulating the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors within each respective State.

"4. That the act of Nov. 2, 1918, is unconstitutional and void in that it contravenes the provisions of the eighteenth amendment which prohibits after January, 1920, the sale of intoxicating beverages and thus specifically withholds from Congress until January, 1920, the power to prohibit the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors within any particular State.

"(5) That the act of Nov. 2, 1918, is unconstitutional in that it provides for the operation and enforcement of provisions for war after the determination of the war and until termination of demobilization by the express language of the statute, which this shows that the act is to continue after the war emergency has ended and the war subsided, and,

"(6) That the information does not allege any emergency or necessity which could be deemed a basis for such legislation."

"If Congress had the power to enact this particular law for the purpose of conserving food and insuring the sufficiency of the production of supplies, etc., for the army and navy, it is no objection to an exercise of that power to say that it thereby accomplishes prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors, which, under other amendments of the Constitution, is left to legislation by the particular States."

After quoting a number of precedents, Judge Chatfield decides: "By analogy it must be held that the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors through the exercise of the power to levy war is within the right of Congress in the exercise of its discretion."

As to the point that a state of peace has been restored, Judge Chatfield says: "As a matter of fact we are still technically at war with Austria, and the army which has been conducting the war with Germany and with Austria is not in fact demobilized."

Judge Chatfield dismisses the plea that the Constitutional Amendment in itself denies the power of Congress to declare prohibition before the amendment becomes effective next January. He says: "It is a mere incident that the prosecution of the war may necessarily accomplish some of the same results as the prohibition amendment when that shall be in force."

"The present law is not to be held void," the court holds, "just because it is a prohibition measure," and goes on to show from the text of the law that it was passed to conserve man and power and food and munition resources.

Congress cannot be limited, the decision states, as to its war measures by the constitutional amendments taking effect in the future.

The decision concludes with the statement that the statute above is an improper assumption of power by Congress and no improper attempt by Congress to extend its legislative powers.

SENATE LEADER FAVORS HOUSE'S "DRY" MEASURE

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Prohibition Enforcement Bill, passed by the House yesterday, went to a subcommittee of the Senate.

Chairman Sterling of this committee declared he would oppose any attempt

to change the provision which says that liquor containing one-half of one per cent. alcohol is intoxicating and illegal. Search of homes and seizure of "private stocks" will probably cause protracted argument, as some Senators fear the House measure is too severe.

There was little hope that the bill will be reported to the Senate for action before the end of August, if then. The Senate is not expected to take up prohibition until the Peace Treaty is disposed of.

HIRST WARNS NATION OF MENACE IN TYRANNY OF PROHIBITIONISTS

Says Timid Persons in Congress and Rabid Ones Outside Are Deriding the People.

William H. Hirst, counsel for the New York State Brewers' Association and the Society of Restaurant-keepers, issued a statement to-day which he described as his "personal view" of the prohibition situation and which was entirely independent of his professional connections.

"The prohibition situation strikes me like this," he said. "Timid persons in Congress and rabid persons out of Congress are deriding the Nation by foisting extreme prohibition on the country. They are breaking up the American nationality into groups of different races and factions which are getting ugly and resentful over the loss of a birthright. The innocent pleasure of a glass of beer or wine. They talk at being put in straightjackets or swaddling clothes and are revolting against a government of narrow-mindedness and tyranny. The well-meaning folks and the charlatans who are sorely trying the endurance of a heretofore indissoluble union of people had better keep their eyes ahead instead of skyward, lest the whole structure stumble over the precipice to destruction."

"If New York wants beer and wine, that is her affair and her right. If Texas or Kansas wants buttermilk or grapejuice, that is her affair. There may be such a complete difference of temperament and tastes between these different localities as to account for the variance of choice. I cannot for the life of me understand why Kansas, which may be as dry as it will under existing laws, insists upon forcing absolute prohibition on New York against its will. Each State may be left to its own choice in the matter and the Union go on growing in strength, wealth and glory."

"There never has been an adequate investigation to ascertain and determine just how much prohibition the people want. The contention that beer and wine are within themselves harmful is founded on erroneous assumption. These beverages have been used from the beginning of historic times. One scarcely ever hears objections to them. The prohibition movement did not make its headway because of or against beer and wine, but on account of the objectionable resort and easy access to hard liquor. Why ban the barn in order to drive out the rats?"

275 Beer Law in Pennsylvania Vetoed. HARRISBURG, Pa., July 23.—Gov. Bruce today announced his veto of the bill designed to legalize 275 per cent. liquors. The Governor held: "It would be the limit of utility for this commonwealth to put upon its statute books an act which would be a detriment as soon as the Federal Government shall have spoken upon the subject."

EMPIRE CITY RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds selling; purse \$700; five and one-half furlongs.—Barley Water, 194 (McKee), 20 to 1; 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, first; Bright Field, 104 (Patt), 11 to 10; 1 to 4 and out, second; Flying Orb, 117 (Collins), 2 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:31 1-5. Lucie May and Jessie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

EIGHTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

NINTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

TENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

ELEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

Twelfth RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

Thirteenth RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

Fourteenth RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

Fifteenth RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$100; one mile and one-sixteenth.—Lucius, 113 (Schuttler), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, first; Poorly Battered, 113 (Patt), 7 to 1; 1 to 2 and out, second; Search Light, 103 (McKee), 20 to 1; 1 to 1 and out, third. Time 1:53 4-5. James and Glad also ran.

HOUSES WRECKED IN MORRISTOWN BY BURSTING DAM

Flood Sweeps Away 25 Homes and Ties Up Electric Power Plant.

(Special to The Evening World.) MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 23.—Hundreds of lives were imperiled, twenty-five houses were swept away, the electric light and power plant was put out of commission and several industrial plants disabled when a dam on the Whippany River near here burst early to-day.

Swelled with more than ten inches of rain during the four days of deluge, the river finally broke through the dam shortly before daylight.

Several small houses on the river front at Brant, close by Morristown, were swept away and others were covered to the second floor.

The wall of water rushed down the river, which cuts through Morristown, carrying a mass of debris with it, and in places spread 500 yards in width. In the deepest places the water was about fifteen feet deep.

Most of the houses carried away were small buildings occupied by negroes and foreign colonies.

The flood cut off the Morris and Somerset Electric Company power house and factories were unable to carry on work owing either to damage to their plants, or to being deprived of power and light.

Trolley lines nearby were able to continue running because they get their power from another plant.

Shortly before noon the waters began to recede and search was begun for possible victims. So far as is known, no one was killed or injured, in spite of the hasty exits families were compelled to make when suddenly aroused by the rising waters.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO VOTED FOR DRY BILL

Fourteen Republicans in List From This State and Only One Democrat.

New Jersey.

Ackerman, Ernest R., Rep., 5th District, Plainfield.

Browning, Wm. J., Rep., 1st District, Camden.

New York.

Rowe, Frederick W., Rep., 6th District, Brooklyn.

Crowther, Frank, Rep., 30th District, Schenectady.

Dempsey, Stephen W., Rep., 60th District, Lockport.

Dunn, Thomas B., Rep., 38th District, Rochester.

Gould, Norman J., Rep., 26th District, Seneca Falls.

Hill, Wm. H., Rep., 34th District, Johnson City.

Houghton, A. B., Rep., 37th District, Corning.

MacGregor, Clarence, Rep., 41st District, Buffalo.

Magne, Walter W., Rep., 45th dist., Syracuse.

Mott, Luther W., Rep., 22d dist., Oswego.

Parker, James S., Rep., 29th dist., Salton.

Platt, Edmund, Rep., 26th dist., Poughkeepsie.

Reed, James M., Dem., 42d dist., Buffalo.

Sanders, Archie D., Rep., 39th dist., Hartford.

Small, Bertrand M., Rep., 31st dist., Potsdam.

BLIMP'S MECHANIC BLAMES BACK FIRE FOR AIR TRAGEDY

Says Chief Pilot Refused to Go Aboard Dirigible With New Engines.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The investigation by Federal, State and city authorities into the cause of the destruction of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's dirigible on Monday, which resulted in the death of twelve persons, the injury of twenty-eight others and the wrecking of the interior of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, was resumed to-day.

The investigation, which started yesterday, was adjourned because of the refusal of two witnesses—John A. Boettner, pilot of the ill-fated airship on its last trip, and W. C. Young, local aeronautical expert of the company—to testify on advice of counsel. They are held by the State's Attorney.

Henry Wacker, surviving mechanic of the disaster, who is suffering with a fracture of the skull, a broken back and fractures of the shoulder and three ribs, said that the fire in the airship was caused by backfire of the rotary motor. He declared that the crew knew of the trouble which was being experienced with the engines, and that Chief Pilot Kraft had refused to go aboard for the final trip.

The dependents of the employees of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank who were killed will receive \$4,000 insurance, it became known to-day. Each was insured for \$1,000 on a life policy for \$5,000, an accident policy furnished by the bank.

Accused, by Physician of so Designating Massacre—Kept Son Out of War.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., July 23.—According to the testimony of Henry Ford to-day his son Edsel wished to go to war, but was dissuaded by his father.

The examination of the elder Ford, who took the stand eight days ago in his libel suit against the Chicago Daily Tribune, was concluded and he left the court house. He was examined by Attorney Milott G. Stevenson, for the Tribune, and by his own lawyer, Alfred Lucking. It was the latter who brought up the subject of the exemption of Edsel Ford, which has figured in the recent speeches in the United States Senate.

The next evidence was in the form of a deposition from a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., physician, "Dr. Johannes Herman Martin Augustus von Tillin."

It appeared from the doctor's deposition that Mr. Ford was in the physician's office when news of the making of the Lusitania was received and Mr. Ford remarked that Americans were foolish to be on board, as they had been warned.

"Will you state whether your son had been necessary to the work of your great factory when the United States entered the war in order to relieve you of the detail of it?" asked Mr. Lucking.

"We have worked together all his life," said the witness.

"Had he reached a position where he was a great relief to you?"

"Yes, he is a great relief to me."

"In looking after war work?"

"He personally was willing to go to war."

"Yes, he had many offers."

Henry Ford also told the jury it is less trouble to dispose of his surplus capital by giving 50 per cent. of it to the Government for income taxes than any other way he knows. He said he was not opposed to the law.

Attorney Stevenson asked Mr. Ford if he assumed all responsibility for his son not enlisting.

"Yes, I think I did," replied the manufacturer.

John H. Lee, for many years associated with the Ford Motor Company, testified to a conversation at which Edward Marshall interviewed Mr. Ford.

"I heard Mr. Ford say, with something of a shock, that the word 'murder' should be placed on the breast of every soldier," said Mr. Lee. He contended many other remarks attributed to Mr. Ford by Mr. Marshall in his subsequent magazine article.

"He thought we should sink our army and disband our army," said the witness.

Mr. Stevenson recalled the case of Dodge Brothers, minority stockholders, who went into court in 1916 and contended Mr. Ford to distribute half of \$52,000 surplus in dividends.

Mr. Ford admitted that F. L. Klingensmith, a vice president of the Ford Motor Company, was authorized to speak for the company. F. W. Williams, correspondent of the Tribune at Detroit, previously testified that it was Klingensmith who told him that National Guardsmen from the Ford plant, who went to the border, would not be paid while absent, nor would their places be held for them, nor their dependents looked after.

LUSITANIA DEAD FOOLISH, ALLEGED COMMENT OF FORD

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